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An Introduction to Canada's Firearms
Law for the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada

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An Introduction to

CANADA'S FIREARMS LAW

for the
**ABORIGINAL PEOPLES
OF CANADA**

Questions and
Answers about
the *Firearms Act*,
Regulations and
Support Material



Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Main entry under title :

An introduction to Canada's firearms law for the
Aboriginal Peoples of Canada : questions and answers
about the Firearms Act, Regulations and support material

Issued also in French under title : Introduction à la
législation canadienne sur les armes à feu à l'intention des
autochtones du Canada.

Issued also in Inuktitut.

ISBN 0-662-27427-X

Cat. No. J2-155/1998E

1. Firearms — Law and legislation — Canada.
2. Firearms ownership — Law and legislation — Canada.
 - I. Canadian Firearms Centre.

HV8059.I57 1998 363.3'30971 C98-980005-1

Second Printing July 1999




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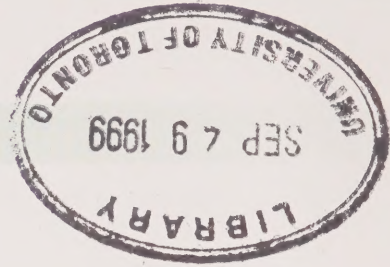
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Note: This booklet contains information about the federal firearms law. Municipal and provincial or territorial regulations may also apply.

I. GENERAL INFORMATION



Q: When will the new law begin?

A: The *Firearms Act* and regulations are being phased in between December 1, 1998 and January 1, 2003.

Q: Who is affected?


A: The *Firearms Act* and regulations apply to all individuals and businesses that own, want to get, or use firearms in Canada.

Q: I am one of the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada. Does this new law affect me?

A: Yes. You will need to get a firearms licence and register all of your firearms. You will also need to safely handle, store, display and transport your firearms, and follow certain rules when you import guns into Canada and/or export them.

Q: How does the new law accommodate the needs of Aboriginal Peoples?

A: The *Aboriginal Peoples of Canada Adaptations Regulations (Firearms)* allow flexibility in the way the licensing requirements apply to Aboriginal people who practice traditional hunting. The firearms storage, handling and transportation regulations also reflect the needs of people who live in the northern or more remote regions of Canada.



II. GETTING A FIREARMS LICENCE

See the charts at the end of this booklet for detailed information on these licences, the application requirements and fees.

Q: What should I know about firearms licences?

- A: Under the *Firearms Act*, individuals must obtain a licence to possess, acquire, or use a firearm. There are several types of firearms licences:
- possession-only licence for adults (JUS 669),
 - possession and acquisition licence for adults (JUS 670),
 - possession licence for minors (JUS 671), and
 - temporary borrowing licence for visitors to Canada (JUS 715).

Q: When should I get my firearms licence?

- A: Applications will be processed starting December 1, 1998. Please note that:
- you must have a firearms licence by January 1, 2001,
 - possession-only licences, are available only until January 1, 2001,
 - possession-only licences cost less if you apply early,
 - you will need a possession and acquisition licence to acquire firearms from any source after December 1, 1998.

Q: What about my firearms acquisition certificate. Is it still good?

- A: Yes, a valid FAC will serve as a licence until it expires. If your FAC expires after January 1, 2001, you must replace it with a firearms licence by the expiry date.

Q: Is my licence good for all kinds of guns?

A: Your firearms licence will identify which class or classes of firearms you may have in your possession. There are three classes of firearms:

- **non-restricted** (most hunting rifles and shotguns),
- **restricted** (primarily handguns), and
- **prohibited** (categories include automatic and converted automatic firearms, handguns with barrels 105mm or less, 25 or 32 calibre handguns, and other firearms prohibited by the *Criminal Code* and its Regulations).

Q: Will I need a licence to buy ammunition?

A: If you are getting ammunition from the government in fulfillment of a treaty obligation, you will not need a firearms licence to receive it.

To get ammunition from any other source, however, adults will need:

- from December 1, 1998 to January 1, 2001, either a firearms licence, a valid FAC, or a valid document issued by a government or post-secondary educational institution that shows your birth date or age, and
- after January 1, 2001, only a valid FAC or firearms licence will be accepted.

Minors will need either a valid minor's permit (issued under the former firearms law) or a minor's possession licence to buy ammunition.

Q: Once I have my firearms licence, do I have to renew it?

A: Yes, adult firearms licences must be renewed every five years. The expiry date will be set out on your licence. A notice reminding you to renew your licence will be sent to you before the expiry date.

Renewal fees will be either:

- \$60 for all possession-only licences and for possession and acquisition licences for non-restricted firearms, or
- \$80 for possession and acquisition licences for restricted and/or prohibited firearms.

A minor's licence will also show the date by which it must be renewed. The fee will depend on the term of the licence (\$10 for up to 1 year, \$20 for up to two years, and \$30 for over two years). When the young person turns 18 years of age, he or she must get an adult firearms licence before using or acquiring firearms.

Q: Do I also need a firearms licence if I have a hunting licence?

A: Yes, these are two different kinds of licences. A firearms licence permits you to own and/or possess firearms throughout Canada, whereas a hunting licence permits you to hunt in your province or territory.

Some provinces and territories do not require Aboriginal people to have a hunting licence. They must, however, still have a firearms licence. For more information, contact your provincial or territorial Chief Firearms Officer (CFO) by calling 1 800 731-4000.

Q: What accommodations exist for Aboriginal people applying for a firearms licence?

A: The *Aboriginal Peoples of Canada Adaptations Regulations (Firearms)* were developed to help ensure that the new firearms laws are implemented in a manner that respects the traditional lifestyles of Aboriginal Peoples and the Aboriginal and treaty rights recognized and affirmed by s. 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982. To this end, the Aboriginal-specific regulations set out particular factors that your Chief Firearms Officer must consider when evaluating and processing your licence application.

If you want these regulations to apply to your licence application, you must check the appropriate box on the licence application form and complete Schedule A.

Q: How will I know if I should rely on the provisions of the Aboriginal Adaptations Regulations when applying for my firearms licence?

A: If your answer to one or more of the following questions is “yes”, you should consider applying for your licence under the Aboriginal Adaptations Regulations and completing Schedule A:

- When making your licence application:
 - do you need to make oral, as opposed to written, statements?
 - do you need to use an interpreter to help you because you do not speak English or French?
- Do you take part in the traditional hunting practices of your community, but expect that your application for a licence might be refused or have conditions attached to it (e.g., criminal record for violent behaviour)?

- Are you an Elder applying for a firearms safety certificate without taking the Canadian Firearms Safety Course?
- Are you an adult (but not an Elder) applying for a firearms safety certificate without taking the Canadian Firearms Safety Course because:
 - the Course is not available to you within a reasonable time, or
 - at a reasonable location, or
 - at a reasonable cost?
- Do you take part in the traditional hunting practices of your community, but you are under 12 years of age?
- Do you take part in the traditional hunting practices of your community and wish to get a possession-only licence in order to use long guns owned by others in your community?

Q: What is this Schedule A all about?

- A: Schedule A is a separate piece of paper that forms part of the licence application form. By completing it, you are declaring that you:
- are a member of one of the **Aboriginal Peoples of Canada** (this includes Indian, Inuit, Métis and beneficiaries under a land claims agreement referred to in section 35 of the *Constitution Act*, 1982), and
 - are a member of an **Aboriginal community** (means a traditional collectivity of Aboriginal people that has a distinctive culture that includes engaging in traditional hunting practices), and
 - engage in the **traditional hunting practices** of your Aboriginal community.

Schedule A also contains a section to be completed by an Elder or leader of your Aboriginal community in which the Elder or leader confirms what you have declared.

Q: I hunt to provide sustenance for my family. Do I need to get a licence?

- A: Yes, you must get a firearms licence; however, sustenance hunters will not have to pay the licence fee for long guns. To find out if you qualify as a sustenance hunter, you should contact your Chief Firearms Officer (CFO).

Q: My son is 10 years old and takes part in the traditional hunting practices of our Aboriginal community. Can he get a licence?

A: Yes, the Aboriginal Adaptations Regulations state that an Aboriginal youth less than 12 years old is eligible to hold a minor's possession licence. As with minors age 12 to 17, the parent or the person who has custody of the applicant must give consent and, in most cases, there are conditions (which may include supervision), attached to the minor's licence. An interview with a firearms officer is required to get a minor's licence.

Q: I have relatives that often visit from the United States. When they are here, they borrow our hunting rifles and shotguns. Does this new law affect them too?

A: It will, but not right away. The *Firearms Act* provisions requiring visitors to apply for a licence permitting them to borrow firearms while they are in Canada will not come into effect until January 1, 2001. For more information, call 1 800 731-4000.

Q: Can my American friend get a Canadian firearms licence?

A: Yes, anyone who visits Canada often can get a Canadian firearms licence. These licences are available starting December 1, 1998. For more information, or to get a licence application form, your friend can call 1 800 731-4000 from anywhere in Canada or the United States.

III. CANADIAN FIREARMS SAFETY COURSE

Q: Will everyone have to take the Canadian Firearms Safety Course after the *Firearms Act* comes into effect?

A: No. The Canadian Firearms Safety Course (CFSC) test is only required for adults who want to acquire firearms (buy, receive in trade, as a gift or inheritance). Minors (except sustenance hunters) who are applying for a minor's possession licence must take the course **and** pass the test.

Q: If I have already passed the test for the Canadian Firearms Safety Course, will I have to do it again?

A: If you have already passed the existing CFSC test (combining firearms safety for both non-restricted and restricted firearms), then you will not have to do it again. However, if you have been prohibited from possessing firearms since you passed the test, you must complete the course *and* pass the test before getting a firearms licence.

Q: I took a firearms safety course a few years ago but it wasn't the Canadian Firearms Safety Course. Would this other course be acceptable?

A: Contact the Chief Firearms Officer of your province or territory to find out. For your CFO's number, call 1 800 731-4000.

Q: Does an Elder who has hunted all of his or her life have to take the Canadian Firearms Safety Course?

A: An Aboriginal Elder can receive a firearms safety certificate without taking the Course as long as he or she can show a basic understanding of:

- how to safely store, display, handle, transport and use firearms, and
- how common hunting firearms operate, and
- the laws that relate to the above.

Your provincial or territorial Chief Firearms Officer (or delegate) must certify that the Elder has the knowledge required to be excused from the Canadian Firearms Safety Course. For more information, call your CFO.

Q: Can I take the Canadian Firearms Safety Course and test orally in my Aboriginal language?

A: Possibly. Some instructors teach the course and give the tests in different ways, depending on the needs of the class. However, this is a choice made by each individual instructor. For more information, contact a course instructor or call the Chief Firearms Officer of your province or territory.

Q: I need to buy a new gun for hunting this fall and they tell me I must take the Canadian Firearms Safety Course before I can get my licence. But I live in a remote community where the safety course is not available. What can I do?

A: The Aboriginal Adaptations Regulations state that in circumstances where the Canadian Firearms Safety Course is not available to you within a reasonable time, at a reasonable location or a reasonable cost, you may be eligible to be alternatively certified.

Before your CFO will give you a firearms safety certificate, he or she needs to be sure that you have a basic understanding of:

- how to safely use, store, handle, transport and display firearms (minors under 18 years of age are not required to know how to safely display firearms), and
- how common hunting firearms operate, and
- the laws that relate to the above.

For more specific information on alternative certification, call your CFO.

Q: I hear that the Canadian Firearms Safety course has been changed. How will the changes affect me?

A: The CFSC has been changed to reflect the new law and regulations. The former course has been split into two. One course deals with non-restricted firearms safety; the other focuses on restricted firearms safety.

Q: I want to take the Canadian Firearms Safety Course. Where do I get information about it?

A: Each province or territory has a CFSC Training Co-ordinator who can give you information about where courses are held and who teaches the course in your community or region. Call us at 1 800 731-4000 for the name and phone number of your CFSC Training Co-ordinator.

IV. REGISTERING YOUR FIREARMS

Q: I have heard all kinds of rumours about what it will cost to register my hunting rifle. How much will it cost?

A: What you will pay to register your long guns depends mainly on when they were acquired. For firearms acquired before December 1, 1998, you will pay a bulk rate to register any number of firearms in one batch. The bulk rate varies according to when you apply to register your firearms (see chart below). You can take advantage of the flat rate more than once if, for example, you have many long guns and you register them in more than one batch.

December 1, 1998 to November 30, 1999	\$10
December 1, 1999 to August 31, 2000	\$14
September 1, 2000 to December 31, 2002	\$18

It will cost \$25 to process the registration of each firearm acquired on or after December 1, 1998.

Q: What does the law say about registering my firearms?

A: The *Criminal Code* requires all firearms owned on December 1, 1998, to be registered by January 1, 2003. Starting December 1, 1998:

- individuals must register all firearms that they acquire (buy, inherit, receive as a gift or in trade),
- firearms must be registered at the time they are acquired, and
- all imported firearms must be registered when they enter Canada.

You must be 18 years of age or older to register a firearm. After January 1, 2003, any firearm used by a minor (under 18 years of age) must be registered to an adult.

Q: Will I have to register my hunting rifles and shotguns?

A: Yes, each of your long guns must be registered (JUS 675). You will get a registration certificate for each firearm that is best carried with that firearm at all times. If you lend your firearm to someone else, you must also lend the registration certificate for that firearm (unless the borrower is a sustenance hunter).

Q: Will I need to register my ammunition?

A: There will be no requirement to register ammunition, nor will there be any limit imposed by the federal government on the type or amount of ammunition (other than gunpowder) that you can buy.

Q: How do I go about registering my firearms?

A: Before a firearm can be registered, you must have either a new firearms licence or a valid FAC. You can apply for a licence and register your firearms at the same time. Your licence must show that you are entitled to possess or acquire the class of firearm being registered (non-restricted, restricted or prohibited).

In your application to register your firearms, you will need to give information about each firearm that is being registered, including make, model, serial number and so on.

Q: Do I have to renew my registration certificate like I do my firearms licence?

A: No, the registration certificate is good for as long as you own the firearm, unless the firearm is modified so it changes class (i.e., from non-restricted to restricted). When a firearm is transferred (sold, bartered, given away), a new registration certificate will be issued from the Canadian Firearms Registry to the new owner of the firearm at a cost of \$25.

Q: I hunt to provide sustenance for my family. Do I get a break on the registration fees?

A: Sustenance hunters do not have to pay to register their long guns. To find out if you qualify as a sustenance hunter, call the office of the Chief Firearms Officer of your province or territory.

Q: What about my restricted firearms?

A: If you own restricted firearms, you already have their registration certificates (as required under the old firearms law). You must confirm that the registration information is complete and up-to-date (re-registration). Call 1 800 731-4000 for this form. A new certificate will be issued to you free of charge.

Q: What is a firearm identification number and what do I do with it?

A: Every registration certificate will have a firearm identification number (FIN). If your firearm has a serial number that distinguishes it from every other firearm, you won't have to put the FIN on the firearm.

But, if your firearm:

- doesn't have a serial number, or
- has a serial number that, even after taking into consideration the other characteristics of the firearm, still doesn't distinguish it from every other firearm,

then you must put the FIN on the frame or receiver of the firearm. The Registrar will tell you if, and how (sticker, stamp or engrave), you must place the FIN on the firearm.

Q: Will the *Firearms Act* allow police to search my house without a warrant just because I have a registered rifle?

A: No. Nothing in the *Firearms Act* permits search and seizure. The *Firearms Act* deals only with inspection powers. Only firearms officers and other designated classes of people will be inspectors. An inspector can check your firearms licence, registration certificate(s) and storage facilities.

Certain restrictions are placed on how inspectors carry out their duties:

1. An inspector may only enter and inspect places where he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that:
 - there is a prohibited firearm,
 - there are more than 10 firearms of any class,
 - there is a firearms business or records of a firearms business or gun collection, or
 - it is a place where a gun collector keeps restricted firearms.
2. Inspectors can not enter and inspect private houses unless they:
 - have given reasonable notice, and
 - have the occupant's consent to enter, or
 - get a warrant from a judge or a justice of the peace.
3. Inspectors may only enter and inspect those parts of a private house where there are reasonable grounds to believe there are firearms, other weapons, devices or ammunition, or records of a gun collection or a business.

V. STORING AND TRANSPORTING FIREARMS

Q: I keep only rifles and shotguns that I use for hunting. What do I need to know about safely storing them?

A: Store your non-restricted firearms:

- unloaded, and
- unable to be fired (use a secure locking device such as a trigger lock or cable lock, remove the bolt or bolt carrier, or lock the firearms in a secure container or room), and
- in a place where ammunition for the firearms is not easy to obtain (ammunition may be stored with your firearm in a securely locked container).

Q: I sometimes store my rifles and shotguns at a hunt camp. Does the law require that I lock them up?

A: It depends. If your hunt camp is in a remote wilderness area, your firearms need only be unloaded. Otherwise, your guns should be safely stored as set out above.

Q: Our community is in an area that has a lot of bears and we often need to use our guns for protection. Can we keep them loaded and by the door?

A: Any non-restricted firearms required for the temporary control of predators or other animals can be kept handy and unlocked, but they must always be unloaded. Ammunition must not be stored nearby.

Q: Is it enough that my long gun is unloaded when I take it in my truck to the hunt camp?

A: Yes, as long as you are with your firearm at all times. If you need to leave your truck, hide the gun from sight and securely lock the part of your truck, or compartment, that contains your firearm. Check with your Chief Firearms Officer for any provincial or territorial rules that may also apply.

Q: Can I transport my long guns on an ATV, boat or snowmobile?

A: Yes, as long as you are with them at all times and your firearms are unloaded. If you are in a remote wilderness area, you may leave your long guns unattended on your ATV, boat or snowmobile, but you must cover them up and lock them with a trigger or cable lock.

Q: Do I need a special authorization to transport my rifles and shotguns?

A: No, you only need an authorization to transport restricted (mainly handguns) and prohibited firearms. For more information, contact your CFO.

VI. LENDING YOUR FIREARMS TO OTHERS

Q: I often lend my hunting guns to members of my family and community. What do I need to know to continue to do this safely and legally?

A: Anytime you lend your gun, you, as the person responsible for the firearm, should feel comfortable that the borrower will be able to use it safely and legally. The *Firearms Act* states that you should never lend your gun to a person who you believe may have a mental illness making him or her incapable of using your firearm in a safe and legal manner. It also states that you should never lend your firearm to a person who you suspect may be impaired by alcohol or drugs.

Q: Does the person borrowing my gun need anything?

A: The person borrowing your gun needs either a valid firearms licence or a valid FAC. Otherwise, the borrower must be under your “direct and immediate supervision”, which means that you must be close enough to prevent him or her from doing anything dangerous or unlawful with your firearm. As well, the borrower can only use the firearm in the manner that you are allowed to use it (having regard to municipal firearm discharge regulations and provincial or territorial hunting regulations).

The person borrowing your firearm must also be given the registration certificate. (If you are lending your firearm to a sustenance hunter, you do not have to give him or her the registration certificate.)

VII. TRANSFERRING YOUR FIREARMS TO OTHERS

Q: What does it mean to “transfer” a firearm?

A: Under the *Firearms Act*, transfer means to sell, barter or give away your gun.

Q: Can I give, sell or barter my gun to anyone?

A: You should take the same care when transferring your firearms as you do when you lend them:

- do not transfer your firearm to anyone that you believe has a mental illness which makes them incapable of using it in a safe and/or legal manner, and
- do not transfer you firearm to a person who you suspect may be impaired by alcohol or drugs.

Q: What is the procedure for bartering, selling or giving away a firearm?

A: For instructions on how to transfer a firearm, call 1 800 731-4000.

Generally speaking, the person receiving your gun must have either a valid possession and acquisition licence or a valid FAC. The Chief Firearms Officer for your province or territory must approve the transfer and, finally, the person receiving your firearm must register it in his or her name before taking possession.

VIII. IMPORTING AND EXPORTING FIREARMS

Note: New regulations come into effect on January 1, 2001. Until that time, both residents and non-residents of Canada must follow the current procedures for exporting and importing firearms. For more information, call Canada Customs at 1 800 461-9999 (within Canada).

For more information on what will be happening after January 1, 2001, call our toll-free number 1 800 731-4000.

IX. OTHER ISSUES

Q: Where do I get the necessary forms to apply for a firearms licence and register my guns?

- A: Application forms are available from:
- the toll-free Call Centre at 1 800 731-4000,
 - our Web site at www.cfc-ccaf.gc.ca,
 - the post office, and
 - some gun dealers.

In some communities, forms may also be available at the band office, community hall, local stores or from a firearms officer. You may also photocopy someone else's blank application form.

Mail back your completed application form. Once approved, you will receive your firearms licence and/or registration certificate in the mail.

You can apply for a firearms licence and register your firearms at the same time.

Q: Where can I get help filling out my licence or registration application forms?

- A: If you have questions regarding the application forms, call us at 1 800 731-4000. The operators are trained to assist people in completing their forms. You could also contact the firearms officer who serves your community. If you don't know who that might be, call either our 1 800 number or your provincial or territorial Chief Firearms Officer.

Q: Who is an Elder?

- A: Under the *Firearms Act* regulations, an Elder is any member of your Aboriginal community who is recognized and respected for his or her extensive knowledge of the culture and traditional practices of your community.

Q: What is a sustenance hunter?

- A: If you hunt or trap as a primary means of providing food or earning income to sustain yourself or your family, you may qualify as a sustenance hunter. If you qualify, you will not have to pay licence or registration fees for your long guns.

The Chief Firearms Officer (CFO) of your province or territory sets out the criteria that must be met to qualify as a sustenance hunter. Call 1 800 731-4000 to speak to your CFO.

Q: Will it be against the law to hunt without a firearms licence?

- A: After January 1, 2001, it will be an offence to possess a firearm without a licence (or valid FAC) and after January 1, 2003, it will be an offence to possess a firearm without a registration certificate.

The only time you don't need either a licence or a registration certificate is when you are using a firearm under the "direct and immediate" supervision of the licensed owner or user (as explained above in the section on lending firearms).

Q: What will happen if I am caught hunting without a firearms licence or a registration certificate?

- A: If you are charged and convicted, and depending on the circumstances of your case, a wide range of penalties are available (from a discharge to a 10-year sentence).

It is important to know that your firearms will be seized and you could be prohibited from owning firearms.

X. CONCLUSION

Q: Our Aboriginal community needs more information. How do we get it?

A: You can call the Canadian Firearms Centre Enquiries Centre at 1 800 731-4000 for:

- help in completing the licence and registration application forms,
- more copies of this booklet,
- copies of other written documents that will interest you, and
- more information about the Aboriginal Presentations Program (if you would like us to make a presentation to your organization or community).

For more information on how the *Firearms Act* will be administered in your community, call the office of the Chief Firearms Officer for your province or territory.

These charts summarize what you'll need to know about licences and fees:

POSSESSION-ONLY LICENCE		
Who and What Is It For?	Application Requirements	Fees
<p>For adults (18 yrs or older)</p> <p>For any class of firearms owned as of Dec. 1, 1998</p> <p>Can also borrow other firearms in same class</p> <p>Apply before Jan. 1, 2001</p> <p>For Aboriginal applicants who use non-restricted firearms (long guns) owned by others in their community (communal use)</p>	<p>Applicants who apply under the Aboriginal Adaptations Regulations must check off the appropriate box on the licence application form and complete Schedule A.</p> <p>Applicants and one other person (who has known the applicant at least 3 years) must sign the back of the photo and sign a statement confirming that the photo accurately identifies the applicant.</p> <p>Aboriginal applicants who are unable to write may give any required statements orally, and, if unable to communicate in English or French, may have the help of an interpreter.</p> <p>There are no safety course requirements for this type of licence.</p> <p>Possession-only licences must be renewed every five (5) years.</p>	<p>\$10 for 5 yrs (if you apply between Dec. 1, 1998 & Nov. 30, 1999)</p> <p>\$45 for 5 yrs (if you apply between Dec. 1, 1999 & Aug. 31, 2000)</p> <p>\$60 for 5 yrs (if you apply between Sept. 1 & Dec. 31, 2000), and all 5-year renewals thereafter</p> <p>No fee for sustenance hunters (non-restricted firearms only)</p>
POSSESSION AND ACQUISITION LICENCE		
Who and What Is It For?	Application Requirements	Fees
<p>For adults (18 yrs or older)</p> <p>To get crossbows</p> <p>To get non-restricted firearms</p> <p>To get restricted firearms</p> <p>To get another prohibited firearm in the same class</p> <p>Also allows possession of currently owned firearms</p> <p>Application process similar to current FAC process</p>	<p>Applicants who apply under the Aboriginal Adaptations Regulations must check off the appropriate box on the licence application form and complete Schedule A.</p> <p>Applicants and one other person (who has known the applicant at least 3 years) must sign the back of the photo and sign a statement confirming that the photo accurately identifies the applicant.</p> <p>Two people (other than a spouse) must sign a statement confirming that to the best of their knowledge and belief:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the information in the application is true; • the applicant poses no known safety concerns; • they have known the applicant for at least three years. <p>The applicant must provide the name, current address and telephone number of every spouse or common-law partner (who will be notified about the application) with whom the applicant has lived during the past two years. If their whereabouts are unknown, the applicant must make a written statement to that effect.</p> <p>Aboriginal applicants who are unable to write may give any required statements orally, and, if unable to communicate in English or French, may have the help of an interpreter.</p> <p>There is a minimum 28-day waiting period unless the applicant has a valid FAC or licence.</p> <p>If acquiring firearms, applicants must show proof that safety course requirements have been met.</p> <p>There are additional requirements for restricted and prohibited firearms.</p> <p>Possession and acquisition licences must be renewed every five (5) years.</p>	<p>\$60 for 5 yrs (non-restricted)</p> <p>\$80 for 5 yrs (restricted and prohibited)</p> <p>No fee for sustenance hunters (non-restricted firearms only)</p>

POSSESSION LICENCE FOR MINORS

Who and What Is It For?	Application Requirements	Fees
For young people (12 - 17 yrs)	Applicants who apply under the Aboriginal Adaptations Regulations must check off the appropriate box on the licence application form and complete Schedule A.	\$10: 0-1 yr.
For sustenance hunters under 18 years	A parent or guardian must give consent. An interview is required.	\$20: 1-2 yrs
For Aboriginal minors under 12 years who participate in traditional hunting	The applicant and a parent or guardian must accept the conditions of the licence by signing the form, and confirm that the photo accurately identifies the applicant.	\$30: over 2 yrs
To possess non-restricted firearms only	<p>Aboriginal applicants who are unable to write may give any required statements orally, and, if unable to communicate in English or French, may have the help of an interpreter.</p> <p>Applicants must show that safety course requirements have been met. (This does not apply to sustenance hunters under 18 years of age.)</p> <p>Possession licences for minors must be renewed as of the expiry date on the licence or, where the minor's licence expires because the holder has attained the age of 18 years, he or she must apply for an adult licence.</p> <p>**Minors can possess or use but cannot own or register firearms in their name**</p>	No fee for sustenance hunters under 18 years

This booklet is not a legal text. For detailed legal information, see the Firearms Act and Regulations. For more information:

- call toll-free 1 800 731-4000;
- visit the CFC's Web site at www.cfc-ccaf.gc.ca;
- fax us at (613) 941-1991;
- e-mail the Canadian Firearms Centre at: canadian.firearms@justice.gc.ca; or
- contact the Chief Firearms Officer of your province or territory

Canadian
Firearms
Centre



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